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CLOSED SHELF

Pak Chung Hi's Country-Selling Tour to Japan and U.S. Attacked by Both Koreans and Japanese

Pak Chung Hi, head of the South Korean "military regime" arrived on Nov. 11 at Tokyo International airport en route to Washington where he conferred with U.S. President J. F. Kennedy. No doubt, his visit to Japan following Secretary of State Dean Rusk's visits to Japan and South Korea was arranged by the U.S. imperialists.

The unprecedentedly critical condition of the U.S imperialists' predatory policy in South Korea, South Vietnam, Laos and other Asian nations, compelled them to urge the Japanese government and the South Korean "military regime" to successfully conclude as early as possible the "South Korea-Japan Talks" which are ultimately aimed at forming a NEATO military alliance. Against such a background, Pak Chung Hi commenced his country-selling tour to Japan and the U.S..

Protesting against his visits to Japan and the U.S., some 12,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo and in its neighborhood gathered around the airport.

Later in the evening, thousands of Koreans in Tokyo participated in a "Rally to Protest U.S. Imperialism, Pak Chung Hi and the South Korea-Japan Talks."

Meanwhile, on the day of Pak's arrival in Japan, a "Rally Against Pak's Visit to Japan and for Smashing South Korea-Japan Talks" was also held in Shiba Park in Tokyo.

In this way, the joint struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples against "South Korea-Japan Talks" is going to reach its zenith.

On the day of Pak's arrival, some 12,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo and in its neighborhood, vigorously denouncing his visit to Japan, rallied near Tokyo International Airport at Haneda, carrying placards and streamers reading "We oppose 'South Korea-Japan Talks'!" "We are against Pak-Ikeda Talk!" "We are against 'South Korea-Japan Talks' aimed at forming a NEATO military alliance!"

Members of the Japanese Democratic Youth League and the Socialist Youth League of Japan were among them, carrying placards reading "We are against the 'Japan-South Korea Talks', fraught with the danger of war!"

Meanwhile, some 8,000 police were mobilized to suppress this reasonable demand of the two peoples. A police cordon, which was reported to be "as tight as at the time of Mikoyan's arrival," was thrown around the airport. Some 500 ultra-rightists armed with steel-helmets were also there.

The police unlawfully blocked protesting people's entrance into the airport. What is worse, it caused violence to those protesting against its unjustifiable measures.

At around noon, in defiance of such a tight police cordon, either side of the route near the airport was lined six kilometers long with angrily protesting Koreans.

Later, protesting against Pak's country-selling visit to Japan and Japanese police's unlawful measures, the participants held an emergency meeting at a park near the airport.

In the rally, the attendants reaffirmed their solid determination to struggle more resolutely against the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

Korean citizens in Japan, lining along the route near the airport, vigorously denounce Pak's visit to Japan, in defiance of a tight police cordon.

Rally Against Pak's Country-Selling Tour

The same day, a rally against Pak Chung Hi's visits to Japan and the U.S. was held at the Shinagawa Public Hall, Tokyo.

Attending the rally were some 2,000 Korean citizens who had gathered around the Haneda International airport earlier in the day.

The hall resounded with shouts demanding immediate evacuation of the U.S. forces from South Korea. The participants called out, "Immediately discontinue the 'South Korea-Japan Talks!'" "Japanese militarists, give up your shameless intrigue to invade South Korea again!"

In his report, Vice-Chairman Li Ge Pek of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan strongly denounced the Pak Chung Hi clique for its traitorous visits to Japan and the U.S..

Later, the rally adopted a resolution denouncing the Pak Chung Hi clique and opposing the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

Meanwhile, the "Council of Korean Men of Culture in Japan for Promotion of Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland and Cultural Interchange Between the North and the South," consisting of men of culture and arts affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the "ROK" Residents Union in Japan, issued a statement attacking Pak Chung Hi's country-selling tour to Japan and the United States.

They printed this statement in tens of thousands of copies and distributed them in main streets of Tokyo.

Resolution Adopted at Rally Against Pak's Visit to Japan

Pak Chung Hi, South Korean military ruffian, ignoring the Korean and Japanese peoples' deep indignation against and opposition to his visit to Japan, today arrived here to promote early settlement at the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The "South Korea-Japan Talks" are undoubtedly aimed at spawning up a NEATO military alliance in order to further an aggressive U.S. policy in the Far East as well as perpetuating the division of Korea to hinder its peacefull unification.

Sixteen years' predatory rule by U.S. imperialism has plunged South Korea into an irrecoverable economic crisis and the people into the terribly difficult living conditions.

U.S. President J. F. Kennedy invited Pak Chung Hi to Washington to prop up the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea confronting a total collapse, consolidate their anti-popular military fascist policy there, and to provoke a new war.

The U.S. imperialists are also plotting to promote rapproachement between the remnants of the Japanese militarists and the South Korean military ruffians so that the way may be opened for the former to renew their invasion of South Korea. Precisely this is the reason that the U.S. imperialists are so eager for earliest settlement of the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

Broad sections of the Japanese people are also fighting against the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

We declare null and void every agreement reached between the Japanese government and the South Korean military ruffians against the will of the Korean and the Japanese people.

We will carry on a resolute struggle to smash the "South Korea-Japan Talks," to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and to accomplish peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Japanese People Sharply Condemn Pak-Ikeda Talk

On Nov. 11, when Pak Chung Hi arrived in Japan, about 2,300 Japanese, representing various organizations, participated in a "Rally Against Pak Chung Hi's Visit to Japan and for Smashing 'Japan-South Korea Talks'" held in Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Speaking at the rally, Kanichi Kawakami, member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, said that the "South Korea-Japan Talks" were a vicious plot by the U.S. imperialists to launch a war against the Soviet Union, China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He also called upon the participants to rise in a united struggle and to develop it on a scale larger than that of the campaigns against the "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty," in order to pulverize the "talks."

Meanwhile, the rally dispatched a protest group to the Japanese government and another to the "South Korean Mission in Japan."

Earlier, on Nov. 10, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) decided at a meeting of its Central Committee to regard it as important task at present to smash the "talks" between the South Korean "military regime" and the Japanese government.

The meeting also decided concrete measures to wage a vigorous fight against the "talks."

On the same day, the "Liaison Council Against 'South Korea-Japan Talks'," consisting of 42 progressive political parties and social organizations, held an emergency meeting at the annex building of the House of Councilors and issued a statement attacking Pak Chung Hi's visit to Japan and the Pak-Ikeda conference.

Socialist Party Issues Statement

The Japan Socialist Party on Nov. 12 issued a statement demanding immediate suspension of the "normalization talks" between the Japanese government and the South Korean "military regime."

The Socialist Party, the statement declared, demands the Japanese government discontinue immediately the "Japan-South Korea Talks" and make efforts to help the Korean people establish a united government in their country.

Many Enterprises Hit This Year's Production Targets

In the northern part of the Republic, there are many factories and enterprises where workers have already fulfilled or overfulfilled their production targets for this year.

Workers at more than 50 factories and enterprises in heavy industry have already attained their output targets, as of the end of October of this year. Included among these enterprises are five coal mines, about 30 mines and 15 machine factories.

At Kangsun Steel Works, workers have already exceeded production levels set for next year in the output of various products, such as steel, granulated iron and rolled steel.

In order to increase the daily output of steel from 600 to 700 tons, workers at the works are busy laying technical and material foundations for increased production.

Through technical innovation campaigns carried out on an extensive scale, workers at the processing shops of the works succeeded, in November of this year, in raising the daily production levels of steel billets, wirerope and pig iron over those set for next year.

Also at Sungjin Steel Works, next year's production levels have been exceeded in the production of steel, steel products and alloys.

At Sungjin Steel Works, the daily production output of steel was increased, already in November of this year, by some 60-100 tons over that in September, while, the average output of steel products was increased 30-70 per cent a day.

Open-hearth furnace workers at Whanghai Iron Works, which is required to produce nearly half of the target amount of 1,200,000 tons of steel for next year, are making all-out efforts to introduce technical innovation into the operation of the open-hearth furnaces and other production facilities, as well as to introduce an advanced high-speed smelting process at their shops to reduce steel making hours.

At Buryung Metallurgical Factory, workers are doing their utmost to secure a twofold increase in the production of chrome iron from the beginning of next year.

Workers at Sariwon Farming Machine Factory, North Whanghai Province, are endeavouring to raise its annual production capacity by more than 50 per cent.

With regard to coal production, workers at Duckchun Coal Mines have overfulfilled this year's production target by 12 per cent, as of October of this year.

Following the fulfillment of this year's production target, workers at Hyunbong Coal Mines recently have succeeded in boosting their daily coal production from 700 to 1,000 tons, by introducing a new method of concentric blasting.

At the Ramjun Coal Mines, movements have been actively pushed for excavating and carrying coal by water power and, as a result, the daily production goal for next year has already been reached.

Also in the metal mining industry vigorous innovation campaigns are under way. Workers at the De-u Copper Mine have increased its output by 2.5 times in the past 60 days.

If you turn your eyes to the fertilizer industry, you will see:

Workers at Heungnam Fertilizer Factory are developing a large-scale technical innovation movement, determined to produce during next year more than 570,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, a target by far exceeding that for this year.

At Bongung Ammonia Factory and other factories in the Bongung district, construction work to expand electrolytic furnance transformers is now being pushed at full speed, in order to manufacture more than 80 tons of ammonia a day from the beginning of next year.

Workers and technicians at chemical factories in the Heungnam district and those at Sunchun Calcium Nitrogeneous Fertilizer Factory are endeavouring to produce 500,000 tons of calcium nitrogeneous fertilizer by the next fertilizer year.

Sunchun Pharmaceutical Factory is now ready to industrialize the production of bacterical fertilizer, after having successfully carried out production on a trial basis.

Speaking of the light industry, a total of 15 factories and enterprises in the light industry, have already attained their yearly production targets, as of October of this year.

As for the spinning industry, many factories have already overfulfilled their yearly output targets, including the Hamheung Silk Factory.

Workers at Chongjin Chemical Fibre Factory are concentrating their efforts on making preparations to produce during next year 30,000 tons of rayon and staple fibre, the attainment of which will be essential for fulfilling the production target of 250 million metres of cloth.

The construction of new spinning and weaving mills is also in full swing.

Furnace No. 2 of the Whanghai Iron Works (left); teeming works at the Furnace No. 2 (right)

The Second Pyongyang Spinning and Weaving Mill with a total floor space of some 33,000 square metres, which is now under construction, is expected to be completed by the end of this year. Installed at the mill will be as many as 100,000 spindles.

Further, the construction work of Hesan Linen Factory on the Yalu River is also advancing at a rapid tempo. Constructors of the factory decided to complete their construction work by the eve of the August 15 National Day of next year. The factory will have a total of 15,000 looms.

Together with production, basic construction work is also being carried on extensively in various domains of the national economy, in order to replace, improve and expand production facilities.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

— Motive Power Industry —

The total output of electric power in North Korea will leap to 17,000 million kwh in 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan. This is a 2.4-fold increase over that in 1960.

When this plan is completed, our country will be one of the top-ranking nations in per capita electric power output, and will make a long stride in electrification.

Hydro-electric power stations now under construction in Kangge and Unbong will be completed during the period of the plan. The total generating capacity of these stations is 600,000kva. The construction of the Seudusu Power Station is expected to be completed during the same period to produce 451,000 kva of electric power, while a colossal hydro-electric station with a capacity of one million kva will be carried out in Bochunbo.

During the Seven-Year Plan, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station with an annual capacity of 400,000 kwh will be constructed, together with the Bukchang Thermal Power Station with an annual capacity of one million kva.

These two power plants, alone, when completed, are to produce electricity about 3 times larger than the total power production of thermal plants in South Korea at present.

Large-scale thermal and hydro-electric stations scheduled to be built newly during the Seven-Year Plan will raise the present generating capacity of electricity in North Korea to a total of 3,380,000 kwh and, then, the total output of electricity by thermal power stations will rise to 32 per cent of the total, a remarkable jump from the present 4.6 per cent.

Workers and technicians in the northern part of Korea succeeded in restoring the war-destroyed power stations (85 per cent of the total capacity) and substations (60 per cent of the total) with their own technology and domestic materials in a short period of time after the war, and in further modernizing them.

As a result, the total power output in 1960 was 1.2 times larger than in 1949.

Medium and small-scale power stations, which were constructed as a nation-wide movement in many farming villages, particularly in the past several years, reached as many as 1,149 at the end of 1959.

These power stations contributed greatly toward promoting electrification in rural areas.

In order to secure a smooth supply of electricity to the southern part of Korea in the future, the voltage of the current between Pyongyang and Namchun will be heightened, a main transmission line laid.

Young constructors at the Kangge Power Plant decided to do their best to start the operation of No. 1 dynamo, which is now under construction, by the first quarter of next year, and to complete their construction work by May Day of 1963.

Constructors at the Pyongyang Hydro-Power Station are also determined to realize their decision to com-plete its construction bythe end of 1965.

The motive power base which was firmly founded and is being strengthened with every passing day in the northern part of the Republic, is a guarantee for a rapid development of the national economy during the period of the plan, especially the metallurgical and chemical industries, which will require larger electric power. Further, it will become a guarantee for meeting smoothly demand for electricity, which is expected to increase in the process of introducing on a large-scale mechanization and automatization into the national economy and of electrifying railways.

Construction site of the Dokro Hydro-power Plant

Friendship, Cooperation, Solidarity

DPRK Cultural Delegation to Visit Soviet Union, Cuba and Other Fraternal Countries

PYONGYANG, Nov. 15 (KCNA)—A Korean cultural delegation left Pyongyang on Nov. 15 to visit the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Cuba. The six-member delegation is led by Song Yung, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The delegation is accompanied by the Pyongyang Song and Dance Ensemble led by Koh Suk Sang, Director of the State Dance Theatre.

Korean-German Communique on Scientific, Technical Cooperation

PYONGYANG, Nov. 15 (KCNA)—The 5th session of the Korean-German Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Berlin between Nov. 2—12. According to a communique issued by the committee, a series of decisions, beneficial to both sides, were adopted at the meeting.

According to the decisions, the DPRK will provide the German Democratic Republic with literature on veterinary, metal sciences and receive inspection groups from the GDR.

On the other hand, the GDR is to send literature on chemical and machine-building industries to the DPRK and to receive chemical-industrial study groups.

Meanwhile, both sides agreed to strengthen further intercourse between the Agricultural Ministries, and to establish direct contact between the Metal Research Institutes of the two countries.

First Mali Ambassador To DPRK Presents Letter of Credence

PYONGYANG, Nov. 13 (KCNA)—Koniba Pleah, the first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mali to the DPRK, on Nov. 13, presented his letter of credence to Kang Ryang Wook, Vice-President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. Participating the ceremony of the presentation of credentials were: Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul; Pak Mun Kyu, Chief Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other Foreign Ministry leaders.

Greetings to Venezuelan Communist Youth League

PYONGYANG, Nov. 14 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League sent a telegram of greetings to the 3rd Congress of the Venezuelan Communist Youth League.

The telegram says in part:

Under the leadership of the Venezuelan Communist Party, your League is waging a just struggle for national independence and democratic rights of the youth against the subjugation policy of U.S. imperialism. The Korean youth express full support to and firm solidarity with your just struggle.

Pak Chung Hi's Visit to Japan— Despicable Behavior of Traitor

* The intrigue of the Japanese militarists to invade South Korea again, which is being brewed hand in glove with the South Korean military blackguards under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism, will be surely foiled by the resolute struggle of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the entire Asian people. Pak Chung Hi who has revealed his real being as a dirty cat's-paw of the enemy will not escape the same shameful end as Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun met.

* No bargaining or decision cooked up by the Pak Chung Hi clique, the pro-Japanese traitors, with the reactionary ruling circles of Japan under the wire-pulling of U.S. imperialism can represent the will of the Korean people. It is entirely illegal and null and void.

* Facts show with what meekness traitor Pak Chung Hi, a Japanese imperialists' lackey, behaved during his visit to his old masters and what treacherous plots he brewed with his overlords.

Country-Selling Visit: Setting foot on Japan, he did not forget to bow first before the emperor's palace as a faithful subject of Japanese emperor. Then he hurried to Japanese Premier Ikeda's residence for a country-selling talk.

* He reported big wigs of Japanese militarism on how he is savagely suppressing the people of South Korea in a manner befitting a former "company commander" of Japanese "imperial army," and held a secret talk on how to sell out the country again to the Japanese militarists.

* It is not accidental that the leaders of Japanese militarism praised Pak Chung Hi to the sky, saying that the Pak Chung Hi-Ikeda talk "paved the way for proceeding with the 'Japan-South Korea Talks' in a friendly atmosphere."

Pro-Japanese Traitor: Wagging his tail from the sheer joy of a former subordinate meeting his old masters, Pak Chung Hi pledged the Japanese militarists to apply his "utmost efforts" towards the early realization of their re-aggression of Korea, remarking that "Korea and Japan have many things in common in cultural, social and other fields," he was "ready to make concessions" to the Japanese military clique and "Let bygones" be bygones. He even invited such notorious figures of Japanese militarism as Nobusuke Kishi and Mitsujiro Ishii to visit South Korea. Such utterances can be made only by Pak Chung Hi, a former Japanese army "officer" who was in the pay of the Japanese emperor and butchered the patriotic Korean people. There is a Korean saying: "No cure for a fool." This holds good with traitor Pak Chung Hi.

* Japanese imperialists' minion Pak Chung Hi fully revealed his despicable real being during his two days' spree in Japan, where he went to the extent of abandoning his mother tongue to the admiration of Kishi, according to whom Pak Chung Hi spoke Japanese "more fluently than the Japanese diet members from the northeast district of Japan." How sheepish he was when he said that "I know nothing about politics. I must learn from you," "I am training the South Korean army in the same way as the Japanese imperial army was trained in the past," etc.

* How he was ill at ease, a trait common with all footmen before their masters, can also be seen in the UPI report which said that Pak Chung Hi's "hands were trembling" while he was squatting down at a press interview.

* Pak Chung Hi's trearchery certainly went one step further than that of the traitors who sold the country to the Japanese imperialists in 1905.

* The sly, cunning Japanese militarists are covetously looking for a chance for re-aggression of South Korea, by flattering Pak Chung Hi.

Among Armoured Cars and Armed Police: Deploying scores of armoured cars and ten thousand strong armed police, they viciously suppressed the Korean citizens in Japan and the peace-loving Japanese people who came against the country-selling trip of Pak Chung Hi. At the same time, they made such threadbare, deceptive statements as expressing "sympathy" with the "economic difficulties" confronting South Korea today and manifesting "readiness to help" South Korea.

* It is an insult and a crude challenge to the Korean people that they are talking about "friendship" and opening "relations" with Pak Chung Hi, a traitor to the Korean people, and discussing with him the "property claims" and other matters concerning the interests of the entire Korean people. This is nothing but a fresh criminal scheme of the Japanese militarists who are blinded by their rapacious desire to reoccupy Korea, who colonized Korea with the help of such traitors as Li Wan Yong, Li Yong Koo and Song Byung Joon at the turn of this century. On the eve of Pak Chung Hi's visit to Japan, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles even brought out such old slogan "Japan-Korea Federation."

* **U.S. Imperialism Behind the Scene:** Every move of Pak Chung Hi was stagemanaged by the Japanese militarists and was based on the script written by the U.S. imperialists. It is known to all that the U.S. imperialists have long been working hard behind the screen to introduce the Japanese militarist forces into South Korea for a tighter control of South Korea and at the same time for bringing the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the South Korean puppet clique together and, with them as the nucleus, to band all their puppets in Asia into a new aggressive military bloc.

* Pak Chung Hi's country-selling trip to Japan is a direct outcome of U.S. imperialists' plan to shore up their colonial rule in South Korea which is shaking to its foundation, by drawing in the Japanese militarist clique, and to realize their aggressive design against Asia.

* The criminal plot brewed between the Pak Chung Hi clique and the Japanese militarist clique under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists is a crude challenge to the Korean people and a menace to the peace and security of the Japanese people.

* Therefore, it is fully understandable that the recent visit of Pak Chung Hi to Japan met with bitter condemnation and rebuff of the broad public circles of Japan.

* The Korean people will certainly make a clean sweep of the hideous traitorous gang and frustrate the vicious attempt of the Japanese militarists to invade South Korea in conspiracy with the South Korean military ruling circles.

Traitor Pak Chung Hi–His Past and Present

* Manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean "military regime" is engrossed in selling out the country and nation to foreign invaders, while forcing unheard-of calamities on the South Korean people. Let's see here what a treacherous path has the chieftain of this fascist regime Pak Chung Hi followed.

* In those days when our fatherland was plunged in grief and our people were forced to suffer untold miseries under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Pak Chung Hi was a faithful "subject of the Japanese empire" in his childhood, worshipping the Japanese "emperor." He devoured Hitler's "Mein Kampf," and was always the first to come out brandishing a saber, whenever offered a chance to suppress people.

* Later, he went so far as to send in a petition written in his own blood to get himself enrolled in the defunct "Sinking Military Academy" of the puppet "Manchurian Empire." After this academy, he entered and graduated himself from the former Japanese Military Academy.

* When the Japanese imperialists set fire to the aggressive war against the Chinese people, Pak Chung Hi, as a "captain" of the Japanese "Imperial Army," was the first to go to the front to show loyalty to his masters. Especially, he was very active in killing en masse Korean patriots who were fighting for national liberation in Northeast China, and the Chinese people who were struggling against the domestic oppressors and foreign invaders.

* Immediatly after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, he lost no time in switching allegiance to U.S. imperialism. An officer of the South Korean puppet "national defense army," he played a distinguished role in the "Ryusu Munity Incident of 1948," informing against, screening and murdering conscientious officers and soldiers of the puppet army. It was because of this that he won the confidence and favor of U.S. imperialism. First, he was picked up as a special service agent of the "Information Bureau" of the puppet "Army Headquarters." Then, he was promoted to the chief of the "Special Service Agency."

* During the aggressive war on Korea instigated by the U.S. imperialists, he was more active than others in the fraticidal war, with all his hands and feet smeared with people's blood. Starting from a puppet divisional commander, he was rapidly promoted to the "Chief of Staff of the 1st Army," a "military district commander" and then to a "commander of the line of communications."

* After the downfall of the Syngman Rhee regime, this traitor was further advanced to the "Chief of Strategist Staff of the Army Headquarters" and to the "Commander of the 2nd Army." Pak Chung Hi engineered the May 16 "military coup," which had been planned under U.S. wirepulling since the April Popular Uprising, to stamp out the vigorous anti-American struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation.

* Since they took over the puppet regime by force overnight, the military gangsters have been placing the country under "martial law" for these six months. They have issued more than 250 (!) "decrees" and "laws," strangling to death the freedoms of political activities and the press. They are arresting people indiscriminately, branding them "anti-state." Also, they are arresting and imprisoning partiots, on the charge that they demanded peaceful unification of the country. So far more than 100,000 patriots and other innocent people have been arrested and imprisoned in this way. Making full use of fascistic laws, they have invented lots of cases and sentenced many patriots to death or other heavy penalties. What is more, they are unfolding the so-called "national reconstruction movement," watching and suppressing every move of the people.

* The Pak Chung Hi clique appointed officers of the puppet army to the responsible posts of important industrial enterprises and placed them under "military control," with a view to strengthening U.S. control over the national economy. They successively issued the "Monetary Freezing Ordinance," "Price-control Decree" and many other "decrees" of this kind, which only served to paralyze the monetary system and further accelerate the overall collapse of the national economy.

* Military gangsters' evil-doings do not stop here. They are imposing greater "austerity" on the starving people, detrimentally revising the "tax law" and forcing upon the people a "joint liability on tax-payment system," further deteriorating people's living.

* Pak's treachery culminates in his country-selling action. Clamouring about the "strengthening of South Korea-U.S. ties" and entreating his U.S. masters to augment aggressive "aid," he is busy turning South Korea into a two-fold colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism through the introduction of Japanese monopolies.

* All this and still many others are what traitor Pak did and is still doing now. In view of his treacherous criminal acts, he should have been sent to the scaffold long ago. Nonetheless, he is still adding to his treacherous past records. This serves undoubtedly only to hasten his shamelss end the sooner.

30 "Metropolitan Medical College" Students Arrested

SEOUL, Nov. 10 (Hapdong Tongshin–KCNA)— Suppressing by arms the just struggle of the "Metropolitan Medical College" students for the democratization of the college and academic freedom, the South Korean military rulers have recently arrested and imprisoned many students of this college.

Earlier on Nov. 7, they arrested 6 students and 24 on Nov. 9. This is glaring evidence of how they are bent on crushing the students' struggle.

CC INU Leaders Sentenced to Death

* SEOUL, Nov. 10 (KCNA)— The South Korean military fascists, on Nov. 10, sentenced Mr. Mun Han Yung, Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the "Central Council for Independent National Unification," and other three leaders to death, and still other seven leaders to 7-15 years' prison terms. They are defendants in the so-called "CC INU Leaders' Anti-State Behavior Case." They fought for peaceful unification of the country and South-North economic and cultural interchange, against treacherous "treaties" and "agreements," concluded between the U.S. and South Korea, and illegally cooked-up fascistic laws.

Miners Demand Payment of Wages in Arrears

* SEOUL, Nov. 9 (Hankuk Ilbo–KCNA)—One hundred and forty miners of the "Dalsung Mine" in North Kyungsang Province, South Korea, recently lodged a protest with their enterpriser, demanding the payment of wages in arrears.

The enterpriser of this mine has worked miners like a beast of burden in a pit face without any safety devices, with their low wages unpaid for more than 6 months since last April.

Unable to put up with this any longer, workers have risen in a struggle, demanding immediate payment of wages in arrears, "discharge allowances" and "non-duty compensation," totalling thirty million hwan.

Peasants Go On Sit-down Strike

* MASAN, Nov. 7 (Masan Daily News–KCNA)—Peasants in Hailmyun," Kosung country, South Kyungsang Province, have recently gone on a sit-down strike in front of the "myun office" to take back the grain illegally snatched away by the military authorities.

* myun: administrative unit lower than county

After having plundered quantities of grain from the peasants in the name of "land income tax," in collusion with the former "chief" of the myun office, the military authorities are contriving to levy doubly "land income tax" on the peasants on the pretext of "non-payment."

National Culture Trampled Underfoot by U.S. Imperialism in South Korea

The national culture is falling into decline in South Korea under the virulent colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists have been pursuing the policy of obliterating the national culture as a link in their colonial enslavement and military base policy against South Korea.

From the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have worked actively to wipe out everything that is national and populer by americanizing the national culture and resorted to all means conceivable to paralyze the class consciousness and national awakening by disseminating the American way of life polluted by erotism, sensualism and savagery.

The lofty cultural legacy of the Korean people is destroyed and trampled underfoot. Everything that is popular and national in content and form is taking on the revolting Yankee colour.

The decadent American films flooding South Korea have completely occupied the South Korean screens and jazz has made its way even into homes and corrupt literary and art works patterned on the Americans are scattered in countless numbers.

The U.S. imperialists are making their lackeys and paid ideologues to describe the intolerable americanization of the national culture as "development" and laud it as the "reflection of the constructive national desire," the "reflection of the social atmosphere demanding something cheerful" and so on and so forth. The paid pens advocate that the filthy "history of development" of the American culture should be modelled on, lock, stock and barrel, for the development of the national culture and that it "does not matter if one forgets about the inherency and tradition" of the national culture.

The true reflection of the nature and life is the first and foremost mission of all the literary and art works and the freedom of reflecting reality is the publicly recognized elementary right of the men of letters and artists.

But, in South Korea, the freedom of depicting the reality as it is, not to mention the truth of life, is stamped out totally.

There, any literary activities of progressive trend are ruthlessly suppressed and the works fanning up national consciousness are not permitted.

Even the reactionary works, if only slightly reveal the corrupt reality of South Korea, are persecuted under the label of "hostile nature."

Even the "free woman" and "human score" written by reactionary writers were banned on the charge of revealing a corner of the wretched plight of South Korea and certain films were prohibited for the only reason that the authors are now in the North.

Unless the freedom of writing and performance is ensured, the South Korean writers and artists can not give full play to their talent for the development of the democratic national culture.

It is vital to take back the stages and publications dispossessed by the U.S. imperialists, along with the winning of the freedom of literary activities.

Today, in South Korea even the "State Drama Company," the only one of its kind there, is ousted from the stage due to the monopoly of theatres by Yankee films imposed by the U.S. imperialists. Classic opera which had been barely kept alive by the "Women's National Music Troupe" dropped out of sight.

A South Korean critic deplored: "These days true intelligentsia cannot write even if they do exist. They are leading a life no better than that of beggars and prostitutes."

This gives a glimpse of the wretchedness of the South Korean writers.

Stage artists have to dance and sing in cabarets and bars so as to eke out a living.

Such being the case, the South Korean men of letters and arts can never freely write or sing.

Facts show that the national culture of South Korea can neither bloom nor advance so long as it is under the boots of the vandalic U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

All the conscientious men of letters and arts in South Korea must fight against the aggressive, reactionary literary and art policy of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and rise up as one in the struggle for protecting, promoting, inheriting and carrying forward the heritages of the national culture.

They must sweep away from South Korea all the poisonous American culture, life-negating, death-extolling and misanthropic, and must make life-creating and life-loving songs resound far and wide.

Only by so doing can a democratic national culture be built in South Korea, too.

The literary men and artists of South Korea will be able to fulfil all these urgent tasks only when they drive out the U.S. imperialists from our country, overthrow the military fascist elements and put an end to the reactionary colonial rule.

PULGUK-SA TEMPLE, KYONGJU, S Korea

Built in 540 by one, Kim Teasong of Silla dynasty, and extended in 756. Rebuilt in 1659 after it was destroyed by fire during the Hideyoshi Invasion. With the stone works it contains, such as Blue Cloud and White Cloud Bridges and Towers of Tabo and Sokka, it is, needless to say, one of the most ancient and beautiful Buddhist temples, representing not only the glorious art of Silla but also one of the greatest masterpieces of art work in the Far East.

The Golden Arts

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

Unforgettable First Meeting

by Choi Hyn

(Continued)

—Now, Tungningsien was a castle town situated on the borders of the Soviet Union and China and one of the most important points from political and military angles. In those days, eagerly watching for a chance to rush into the territory of the Soviet Union, the Japanese imperialists were carrying into the district large amounts of military supplies and ammunition, day and night, to reinforce their military strength. Therefore, for us to control this district was of great significance from a military point of view.

The important strategic purpose Marshal Kim Il Sung set for the Tungningsien Castle battle was to carry out over-all joint operations with the Chinese anti-Japanese units, which were then scatterd in various parts of Northeast China.

There were found all over the Northeast China (Manchuria) many Chinese fighting units, which had branched off the Chang Hsueh-liang military clique which was then dissolving following the invasion of Manchuria by Japanese imperialism.

These (National Salvation Army) units were ready to fight against Japanese imperialism, under the slogan of "anti-Japanese imperialism."

Essentially, these anti-Japanese units were rather o. nationalist propensity and were concerned about the defence of the interests of the landed and other propertied classes. Accordingly, they were backward in their political consciousness. It is true that they fought Japanese imperialism but not so actively as were expected of them. They were scattered here and there in the wooded region, barely managing to hold their own ground.

Woefully misled by pernicious propaganda fabricated and spread by Japanese imperialists, they went so far as to be so dangerously chauvinistic as to kill innocent Koreans, on the charge that they were pro-Japanese elements or communists.

Under these circumstances, villainous factionists such as Kim Sung Do and Song Il were raising their heads again in various parts of the Northeast China, raising extremely ultra-leftist slogans, and increasing an atmosphere of racial hostility between the Korean and Chinese peoples to such an extent where the anti-Japanese Chinese fighting units were justified in taking a hostile attitude toward the Korean communists.

It was in this state of affairs that Comrade Li Gwang, a devoted Korean communist, who was then engaged in partisan fighting as commander of a flying column, was brutally killed by Dong San Ho, an officer of an anti-Japanese Chinese unit.

Under these circumstances, it was not an easy task to prevail upon these Chinese fighting units to cooperate with our partisans in waging battle with Japanese imperialism.

It was, naturally, an adventurous task to be carried out at the risk of our lives. It was only a person of abundant political experience, ability and broad-mindedness who would be able to solve this hard and serious question. Therefore, even some among us partisans were averse to undertake combined operations with these anti-Japanese units. But, Marshal Kim Il Sung did not approach this question the way we did.

Though they avoided concerted operations with us because of their class limitations and political backwardness, their aim was in common with ours in fighting Japanese imperialism. So, Marshal Kim Il Sung was firmly convinced that they were sure to follow us, once they were awakened to the justness of our anti-Japanese partisan fighting and to the advantages of joint struggle with us. And he was bold enough to organize and lead a large-scale Korean-Chinese concerted operation for the first time since the formation of the anti-Japanese partisan army.

The Marshal said:

"...No doubt, it's very difficut to realize concerted operations with the Chinese anti-Japanese units. But, this was an imperative revolutionary task before us. We had a good chance of success on this score. So we discussed this problem carefully and the Party entrusted me with this task.

"I visited a Chinese anti-Japanese unit led by O Ui-Sung, taking 50 partisan members or so with me. When I explained to them plainly the goal of our struggle and tremendous significance of the formation of a united front, they eyed us with suspicion, at first, tipping their head. But, my explanations finally satisfied them. Thus, we succeeded in bringing about concerted operations with them as we had intended."

In actuality, Marshal Kim Il Sung was the only person in Northeast China at that time, who surpassed others both in character and ability, enjoying so high a political confidence as to persuade and win over the Chinese anti-Japanese units to our side. It was because of this that he alone was able to accomplish this complicated task successfully at a great personal risk.

As a result, the Chinese anti-Japanese units nearly 1,000 strong, including those led by O Ui-sung, Sa Lyu-jang and Che Sa-lyung, came to join the concerted operations with our anti-Japanese partisan army, under the single command of Marshal Kim Il Sung. Thus, the might of the Korean-Chinese united front was fully demonstrated, dealing a serious blow at the Japanese imperialists, militarily, politically and morally.

Needless to say, not that they fought a battle well from the outset. Some of the Chinese anti-Japanese army men often startled at the mere sight of a stack of rice straw and ran away. On such occasions, our partisan members bravely took the lead and set an example, stirring up their morale. On one occasion, Sa Lyu-jang was wounded by a bullet from the enemy during a battle, but all his men hurriedly ran away without paying any attention to him. Seeing this, however, Marshal Kim Il Sung saved him, who was seriously wounded, out of an imminent danger.

The wise generalship of our Marshal and the valiancy of our partisans as well as their high morale displayed through actual fighting in the course of our fighting along with these Chinese anti-Japanese units, contributed toward removing the former misunderstanding on the part of the latter about us, even convincing them gradually that the Korean communists were most trustworthy. Referring to the great significance of the Tungningsien Castle battle, Marshal Kim Il Sung said as follows: **(To be Continued)**

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